

PACKERS CONTROL PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

Further Evidence of Special Advantages of "Big Five" Are Pointed Out in Report.

Washington, July 31.—Ability of the "big five" packers—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—to determine from day to day the general level of live stock prices was declared incontrovertible in the third section of the Federal Trade commission's report on the industry made public here.

Information contained in the commission's investigation was cited to show that the "big five" have an interest in 28 of the 50 principal market yards of the country and a majority of voting stock in 11 others. It was said they buy most of the live stock sold at these markets.

"They discriminate against and put at great disadvantage independent buyers, who are their competitors," the report said. "They manipulate on occasions the livestock market in such a way as to cause extreme and unwarranted fluctuation in the daily prices paid for live stock. They have eliminated many competitors and prevented new ones from coming in. They have restricted the meat supply of the nation by manipulating the daily live stock prices and thus discouraging the producers of live stock."

"Of the meat trade in the hands of interstate slaughterers in the United States, the five big packing companies have more than 73 per cent of the total. They have the prices of dressed meat and packing house products so well in hand that, within certain limitations, meat prices are made to respond to their wishes."

Notwithstanding special advantages said to be enjoyed by the big packers, the commission declared it was not demonstrable that they are more efficient than the "independents."

In tracing the ownership of the various stockyards, the commission in its report devoted much attention to the "remarkable financial device" known as the bearer warrant, which it was said might be used not only to hide completely true ownership, but also was equally effective in making possible the evasion of income, corporation and surtaxes if it came into more general use. Such a warrant is a receipt for a stock certificate, the latter being made out to the treasurer of the corporation, who delivers the warrant to the person who actually owns the stock. In this way it would be possible for a stockholder to receive dividends and vote without his identity being known. J. Ogden Armour was said by the commission to own 19.4 per cent of the Chicago Stockyards company, but the use of bearer warrants was asserted to have prevented the commission from discovering who owned the other stock.

Much of the commission's report dealt with matters already made public in the hearings conducted by Francis J. Heney as special investigator for the commission.

FRENCH TREATY IS NOW WITH SENATE

(Continued From Page One.)

this treaty which is meant to be in effect a part of it. It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace and is intended as temporary treaty of peace with Germany if the treaty of peace with Germany itself provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemy on the east; but the years immediately ahead of us contain incalculable possibilities. The

covenant of the league of nations provides for military for the protection of its members only upon advice of the council of the league—advice given, it is presumed, only on deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action. The object of the special treaty with France which I now submit to you, is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the league of nations that such action be taken. It is to be an arrangement, not independent of the league of nations, but under it.

It is, therefore, expressly provided that this treaty shall be made the subject of consideration at the same time with the treaty of peace with Germany; that this special arrangement shall receive the approval of the council of the league; and that this special provision for the safety of France shall remain in force until, upon application of one of the parties to it, the council of the league, acting if necessary by a majority vote, if necessary by a majority vote, covenant of the league afford her sufficient protection.

I was moved to sign this treaty by considerations which will, I hope, seem as persuasive and as irresistible to you as they seemed to me. We are bound to France by ties of friendship which we have always regarded, and shall always regard, as peculiarly sacred. She assisted us to win our freedom as a nation. It is seriously to be doubted whether we could have won it without her gallant and timely aid. We have recently had the privilege of assisting in driving enemies, who were also enemies of the world, from her soil; but that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can pay such a debt. She now desires that we should promise to lend our great forces to keep her safe against the power she has had most reason to fear. Another great nation volunteers the same promise. It is one of the fine reversals of history that that other nation should be the very power from whom France fought to set us free. A new day has dawned. Old antagonisms are forgotten. The common cause of freedom and enlightenment has created new comradeship and a new perception of what it is wise and necessary for great nations to do to free the world of intolerable fear. Two governments who wish to be members of the league of nations ask leave of the council of the league to be permitted to go to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril, without awaiting the advice of the league to act.

It is by taking such pledges as this that we prove ourselves faithful to the utmost to the high obligations of gratitude and tested friendship. Such an act as this seems to me one of the proofs that we are a people that sees the true heart of duty and prefers honor to its own separate course of peace.

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.
The White House, July 29, 1919.

Britton Defeats "Kid" Lewis.
Jersey City, July 31.—Jack Britton, of Chicago, welterweight champion, easily defeated Ted "Kid" Lewis, of England, former title holder, in an eight round bout at the Armory A. A. here. Britton earned the honors in every round except the first.

ANYTHING in Engraving, Lithographing, Printing or Ruling. The Lancaster News.

THE PEOPLE VS. PROFITEERS.

(Columbia Record.)

The people of the United States have every right to expect those to whom they have delegated authority as their representatives to find a remedy for extortionate prices and to force the cost of living down to what it should be. They have a right and they expect those in authority to put an end to the profiteering that is responsible in great measure for the unreasonable prices obtaining and the dearth of practically all commodities. It is no unreasonable thing that the people are asking of congress when they insist that the case of The People versus The Profiteers be called up for immediate consideration and that intelligent and effective action shall follow without delay. A government that does not safeguard its people, from whom it derives its power and upon whom it depends for support, from unbridled exploitation from within as well as from menace from without, is derelict in its paramount duty to its citizenship and will be called to account sooner or later.

There are no more important questions before congress just now, there can be no more important question than that of food supply, control and distribution. In France this same question, as it relates to the French people, came dangerously near to overthrowing the government through the defeat of the cabinet the other day—not because the French government had been neglectful of the matter as ours has been, though the failure of congress to take any action to check profiteering in this country, for the French government had framed and put into operation the most stringent laws directed at the profiteers, adopting the principle of imprisonment for those who despoil the public by charging excessive prices for food, clothing and other necessities, but because no practical results in reducing prices had been accomplished. The Clemenceau government later got its vote of confidence, but it was a vote given upon the promise that relief from the high cost of living would be brought about with sufficient time to permit of the law becoming effective against those who are filling their coffers at the expense of the French people.

In Belgium the cost of living has been reduced by one-half since the end of the war, and in Great Britain one-fourth. Through the simple expedient of clapping the profiteers in jail a remedy has been found in Italy and the cost of living has gone down 50 per cent. Even in Germany the drift is downward. But prices continue to soar in this country and to mount higher and higher. Predictions for the coming fall and winter are for \$25 shoes and a 40 to 50 per cent advance in the prices of clothing. And the question whether the packers shall control the nation's food supply still remains unanswered.

The people of America as well as the people of France have reason to complain in the matter of prices, and that some measure of relief may be found for the extremely high cost of living if congress will approach the matter with the determination to get at the root of it and take effective action, cannot be doubted. In France, Clemenceau has promised to take the matter in hand and endeavor to find a solution. Here, as there, it is undoubtedly a difficult problem and one that requires the careful thought of statesmen and economists of great ability and judgment. But the French insist, as they have a right to insist, that such statesmen can and must be found. Over here the best we can get, it seems, is a half-hearted willingness on the part of congress to "investigate" the packers, and this in the face of the startling facts regarding the big packers recently disclosed by the Federal Trade commission. Not only are their interests sufficiently large, it has been shown, to give them a dominating influence in the production and distribution of all animal food products, but they are reaching out for control of other lines of food products, dealing at this time in 775 commodities, and already have a controlling interest in 574 companies producing foods and a smaller interest in 188 others.

If there exists in the minds of any one a doubt that these interests extending their domination over the whole human food supply do not tend to keep prices up to the maximum, why, it may be asked, should the meat barons, having broken down all competition and such independent packing houses as exist, why should they become alarmed at the prospect of legislation by congress directed at profiteering? Senators and representatives are being swamped, we read in a Washington dispatch, by a deluge of telegrams protesting against legislation that might interfere with the operations of the packers. More than a thousand telegrams have been received by congressmen in one day and

they continue to come in. These protests are easily enough explained. Notification has been given by at least two of the big packing concerns to their stockholders and bondholders that nothing must be left undone to prevent the enactment of any legislation that will curtail the freedom of the big packers by placing them under a licensing system, and the messages pouring in upon congressmen are the result. They come from those who are sharing in the profits.

Senator Harris of Georgia told the senate Tuesday, in connection with the allegation of Senator Kenyon of Iowa that there is a propaganda at work against the latter's bill to regulate the meat packing industry, that when he was a member of the Federal Trade commission and the Borden resolution to investigate the packers was introduced "one of the greatest lobbies that has ever been before congress tried to defeat the resolution" and "to prevent the investigation from being thorough in going into the high cost of living."

The investigation was made, however, and its disclosures have been laid before congress. The American people have been patient and are still patient, but whether their patience will withstand further delay while another congressional investigation is made remains to be seen. The demand all over the country for action, something that will bring relief, is becoming more and more insistent. The situation is growing steadily worse and is rapidly becoming unbearable. Delay may be dangerous.

TEN YEARS SINCE FIRST AIRSHIP WAS ACCEPTED

General Menoher Sends Telegram of Congratulation to Orville Wright.

Washington, July 31.—Yesterday was the 10th anniversary of the first delivery of the first airplane to the United States government by the Wright brothers. With thousands of airplanes recently seen above the battlefields of Europe, with a transatlantic flight achieved and with officers of the air service now engaged on an 8,000-mile flight down the Atlantic, around the Gulf and up the Pacific coast and back home, General Menoher today sent a telegram of congratulation to Orville Wright.

The director of the air service said to the surviving Wright brother: "The congratulations of the air service are extended to you on the 10th anniversary of the delivery of



PERUNA

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Miss Ivy Gray, Fairview, Kentucky, writes:

"I have taken Peruna, and would say that it is the best medicine for coughs and colds I ever saw. I had that it always cures a cold in a short while. It also strengthens and builds up the system."

Sold Everywhere

I Ever Saw

Miss Gray's letter breathes hope to the ailing. It is an inspiration to the sick and infirm.

Liquid or Tablet Form

the first airplane to the government of the United States, first in the world to acquire a dynamic aircraft. The air service appreciates to the full the ever-increasing debt owed by mankind to the Wright brothers, whose foresight, indefatigable research and practicable application have aided world progress through the invention of a new means of communication.

(Signed) "Menoher." It will be recalled that 10 years ago, on the 30th of July, the United States acquired the first airplane. This government was the first in the world to be the possessor of an airplane, but had, however, no pilots. Later in the season the following American army officers were taught to fly by Wilbur Wright: First Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, now colonel, and First Lieut. B. D. Foulis, now brigadier general.

On July 30, 1909, Orville Wright and B. D. Foulis together made the second and final trial flight with the Wright machine contracted for by the government the year before. This was a cross-country trip of five miles in each direction, with and against the wind. The speed made was 42 miles an hour. On July 27 the endurance test of one hour was made in a flight which totaled 72 minutes, with First Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Lieut. Lahm has the distinction of being the first American army officer to fly.

While the Wright brothers were negotiating in foreign countries for the sale of patent rights, they were communicated with by the United States government, and in the winter of 1907 the chief signal officer, Gen. James Allen, advertised for bids for an airplane. Of 22 bids three were accepted. The Wright brothers were the only ones to deliver a machine. In September, 1908 official demonstrating flights were begun at Fort Myer, near Washington, in the fulfillment of the contract, but the death of First Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, passenger, and the accident to Orville Wright, the pilot of the machine, postponed flights until 1909. Lieut. Selfridge was the first man in the world to be killed by a power-driven airplane.

The contract price of the machine was \$25,000. The maximum speed demanded was 40 miles an hour, with a bonus of 10 per cent for each mile per hour in addition. The Wrights received \$30,000 for a speed of 42 miles per hour. This was paid out of

the funds of the board of ordnance and fortifications.

Predict Bankruptcy of Austria.
Vienna, Friday, July 25.—The financial clauses of the peace terms offered Austria by the allies are strongly protested, both by the newspapers and by financial circles. Both these quarters go as far as to predict the bankruptcy of Austria within a few weeks unless the financial terms are modified.

His Comeback.
Mrs. Henpeck—To think that I once considered you a hero! Oh, la-la!

Mr. Henpeck—I suppose the thought struck you on the evening I performed the death-defying and foolhard feat of proposing marriage to you.

Staying power is commendable in every calling except calling.

Only One Corn Peeler, "Gets-It"

Stop Corn Pains; See Corn Peel Off. It is just when a corn hurts that you want to feel surest about getting rid of it. Why take chances of keeping the corn and having the pain grow worse? You'll use "Gets-It."



The Only Peel-Off Way Is "Gets-It." It's anyhow, sooner or later, sure as well use it sooner. There's no absolutely sure that the corn will loosen from your toe so that you can peel the whole thing off painlessly with your fingers. In one complete piece—just like peeling a banana. It takes a second or two to apply "Gets-It." There's no fussing or putting. Corn-pains will vanish—that'll keep you sweet while the "Gets-It" does the rest. Nothing new for corns has been discovered since "Gets-It" was born. Follow the judgment of the millions; use "Gets-It" and be sure to be corn-anly "Gets-It." You'll say it's magic. "Gets-It" the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at any drug store. Sold by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Lancaster and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by J. F. Mackey Co., Standard Drug Company.—Adv.

LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadersville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak..."

I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few

doses of Black-Draught." Seventy years of successful use has made Theodor's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member, of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose. All druggists. J. 69

Do You Like Money?



I have an extra bargain in 91 acres located on the crossing of Land's Ford and Monroe Roads.

One mile to Zion, 1 1/2 miles to Shiloh, within 200 yards of school. Only five miles from town. Forty acres in woods and some timber.

This place will rent easily for 2,000 pounds lint cotton, figured at 30 cents a pound, amounts to \$600. This is 10% on \$6,000. You say that cotton will not always bring 30 cents a pound. Well, I guess you know, I don't; but my opinion is that cotton will sell nearer 40 cents this fall than it will 30 cents.

Just look around and try and find some one who bought land several years ago who will sell for anything like the purchase price.

Lancaster County land is cheaper than any other County in the State. Why? It is because the people in this County have not realized the important duty that they owe their children, namely, to educate and leave them the prestige of a homestead.

Don't drag along like you have been doing, wake up and go to thinking and figuring for yourself.

The above farm has at least \$1500 worth of buildings on it. Listen, I don't ask you \$6000 for it, or even \$5000, or \$4000, but the small sum of \$2866.50, which is cheap. The buildings alone are worth half the price I ask, leaving the land only costing \$1400 or \$15 an acre.

Don't sleep till you have seen me about this place. It can't stay long.

You will have to pay for sleeping. This place has advanced \$300.00 since Mr. L. S. Starnes visited Greenwood County in search of a home

W. E. PLYLER, The Land Man